

THE CHALLENGE OF IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL GENDER EQUALITY NORM IN IT ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Although digitalization across sectors drives an increasing demand for IT specialists, women still make up a small part of computing communities, IT education and work – in the US and across Europe. Our project aims to build knowledge about how this situation can be improved in the context of Nordic gender equality regimes. The "gender equality paradox" is a label for women's underrepresentation in STEM disciplines, particularly in IT, that seems to be more extreme in highly gender egalitarian cultures. It has been suggested that the paradox is a result of women's choices in wealthy countries with a high degree of individual freedom. Our project highlights another side to this paradox, as we explore attitudes towards women's underrepresentation among IT employers and organizations. The analysis reveals mixed signals from the organizations: while they recognize the low proportion of women in IT, they simultaneously negotiate the meaning of women's underrepresentation in IT in ways that do not make gender equality in IT a goal, thus it leaves little space for gender equality actions. While this can have major consequences for women's careers in computing and IT work, it also illustrates a central mechanism of the "gender equality paradox" characterized by a widely accepted norm of gender equality existing alongside employers' skepticism to the goal of gender balance in computing. Here we analyze the organizations' approaches towards gender equality ideals through the notion of "discursive resources", which points to how individuals translate these ideals in light of their own organizational context. Furthermore, this highlights the importance of taking the organizations' "discursive resources" into account when suggesting solutions to increased awareness of and engagement for gender equality in the IT sector.

KEYWORDS

IT Work, Employers, Gender Equality, Paradox, Discursive Resources, Change Strategies

1. INTRODUCTION

Digitalization across sectors drives an increasing demand for IT specialists (EIGE, 2018). Women, however, still make up a small part of computing communities, IT education and work – in the US and across Europe (Bailey & Riley, 2018; EUROSTAT, 2019; Simonsen & Corneliussen, 2020). Our project aims to build knowledge about how this situation can be improved in the context of Nordic countries that are also recognized for emphasizing ideals of gender equality. Women's underrepresentation in IT has often been depicted as a challenge concerning girls and women (Wajcman, 2004). However, it is also important to recognize how other groups affect women's participation in IT. Our study explores *attitudes towards women's underrepresentation in IT among IT employers and organizations*. The research questions guiding this chapter are: How do IT employers and organizations perceive the underrepresentation of women in IT? Do they consider it a goal to increase women's participation in IT, and if so, which strategies or actions do they engage for improving the gender balance in IT work in their own organization?

The analysis uncovers mixed signals from these actors as it shows a tendency for the employers to accept the norm of gender equality, while simultaneously negotiating, and even questioning, the goal of recruiting more women to IT work. This leaves the organizations with little space for engaging in gender equality actions. Based on dialogue meetings with 12 IT organizations, this paper analyses these attitudes that work as barriers to gender equality work in the IT sector. While this could be identified as a type of "resistance" towards gender equality, we rather suggest analyzing this through a more productive notion of "discursive resources" that individuals use to make sense of their context (Dick, 2004). This further suggests the importance of taking into account this type of translation work between gender equality ideals and the organizations' context in gender equality strategies, policies and regulations.

Applying a unique wide and cross sectoral perspective on central actors in the field of IT work makes this study able to identify an underlying mechanism that continues to reproduce the gender equality paradox in the Nordic countries. Recognizing concrete challenges for the implementation of the national gender equality regime in IT organizations also indicates at least two lines of interventions necessary to counteract the current underrepresentation of women in IT.

1.1 A Gender Equality Paradox

Despite increasing digitalization and exciting job opportunities for IT expertise, the proportion of women is developing slowly, in some places even negatively (National Science Foundation, 2019). Women's underrepresentation in IT is recognized as even more extreme in wealthier and more egalitarian countries such as the Nordic countries in general and Norway in particular (Chow & Charles, 2019; Stoet & Geary, 2018), which is the object of our study.

The strong notion of gender equality in the Nordic countries is reflected in rules and regulations aimed to fight gender discrimination and to secure equal rights and opportunities (Skjeie & Teigen, 2005). In the face of this national gender equality regime, the underrepresentation of women has been narrated as a "gender equality paradox" (Chow & Charles, 2019; Stoet & Geary, 2018). It has been suggested that the phenomenon is caused by the high level of gender equality itself, creating freedom not only from gender discrimination, but also a right for women "to choose poorly paid female-labeled career paths" (Charles

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& Bradley, 2006). Other explanations suggest that the national level of wealth makes it less urgent for women in more affluent societies to aim for well-paid jobs (Stoet & Geary, 2018). While such explanations place the responsibility on girls and women, research has demonstrated a perseverance in how masculine cultures of computing (Blum et al., 2007), gender stereotypes associating IT with men (Master et al., 2016) and "the perception of ICT jobs as a playground for men" (EIGE, 2018) have a negative impact on women's entry into IT careers.

Gender equality as a goal and the welfare state as an active force pushing towards this goal characterizes the Nordic countries (Borchorst & Siim, 2008; Hernes, 1987). The widely accepted ideal of gender equality and inclusion of women in working life has become something "we cannot not want" (Brown, 2000), but still it can be difficult to transform into active practices of inclusion (Holli et al., 2005). A political goal of "mainstreaming", making gender equality a general principle in organizations has been criticized for making it everybody's task in a way that makes it nobody's responsibility (Teigen & Eggebø, 2017). Even in a context where the state actively promotes gender equality, like in Norway, there is found little focus on this among employers when there are no incentives for such engagement (Nordberg, 2019). Furthermore, there are no routines for enforcing the employers' statutory duty to secure gender equality in their organizations (Ibid.). It is, however, recognized as vital that the IT sector is involved in work to improve the gender balance in IT, and also, since men hold at least 75% of IT jobs, men must become "advocates", Bailey and Riley emphasize (2018). The first step is to acknowledge that there is a problem so that changes can be made in strategies for recruiting women to IT jobs (Ibid.; Corneliussen & Seddighi, 2019).

A low motivation to engage in gender equality work, as well as outright resistance towards such initiatives, have been recognized in studies of male dominated occupations (Johansson et al., 2019). Meritocratic principles, seeing opportunities and promotion as resting on individual's competence, is often considered to "solve" gender inequality in the academic world by assuming that participation is based on individuals' efforts rather than being affected by discriminatory processes (Powell et al., 2018). A similar situation can be recognized in IT, where a low proportion of women has been used as a documentation for women's low interest rather than seeing it as a result of cultures and practices that can appear as little welcoming for girls and women (Corneliussen & Prøitz, 2016). Within such perspectives, positive actions for gender equality can even be perceived as enhancing the problem instead of solving it (Johansson et al., 2019). Contrary to this view, evidence suggests that interventions are necessary to achieve a better gender balance in the most male dominated fields of IT (National Science Foundation, 2019; Simonsen & Corneliussen, 2020; Vabø et al., 2012).

Women's underrepresentation in fields of IT does not follow the trend found in other STEM fields, of a growing proportion of women and in periods when for other STEM disciplines experienced an increase in women's participation, IT disciplines have instead experienced a notable drop in the female proportion since the 1990s (Hayes, 2010). Some fields of IT and engineering are still fighting with a tendency for the female proportion to decrease rather than grow (Branch, 2016, see also <https://bit.ly/3mg362q>), supporting the claim that interventions are required to achieve a better gender balance in IT. Meanwhile, gender stereotypes characterizing women with a weak relationship to IT (Payton & Berki, 2019) continue to have effect. Stereotypes make it difficult to associate women with IT expertise in a culture where they tend to fail the "if-can"-test (Corneliussen et al., 2019). The "if-can"-test, West and Zimmerman (1987) claim, reflects a tendency to identify people as belonging to a certain category *if they can* be perceived as belonging to this category. This challenge is of particular relevance to fields like IT which are strongly associated with men (Payton & Berki, 2019),

illustrated by our findings showing employers' and organizations' doubts about women's rightful belonging in IT jobs.

The analysis below explores how employers and organizations involved in IT research, development, and innovation perceive and deal with the underrepresentation of women in IT in Norway. The findings illustrate how a national gender equality regime is renegotiated by relevant employers and organizations challenging the meaning of women's underrepresentation as well as the ideal of gender equality in IT.

2. METHODS

2.1 Case Study

Our study included 13 women and 10 men from a total of 12 organizations, private as well as public, with a shared interest in *IT in research, development, and innovation*. "IT" here refers to a wide notion of expertise in fields of information and communication technology including computing and other adjoining disciplines.

The study had a cross-sectoral profile, as we observed a growing engagement of IT specialists in new sectors and industries (EUROSTAT, 2019). Some of the participating organizations represented the traditional private IT sector, while others were public bodies, research funders, and research institutes with IT and digitalization as a key area. Thus, together they represent a wide specter of organizations that contribute to shaping IT work. The 23 men and women participating were appointed by the organizations. They were leaders and managers for the organizations, head of IT or HR departments or had other administrative positions, while some represented the professional IT staff. When analyzing the material, we found more similarities than differences between the sectors and industries in the approaches to gender equality in IT; we therefore only occasionally refer to the sector in the analysis presented below.

The organizations were invited to dialogue meetings to discuss the underrepresentation of women in computing and how to improve the situation. The meetings aimed to explore as well as create dialogue with the organizations to learn from their practices and they loosely followed a focus group design where the aim is to study how meaning is created in a social context (Patton, 2002). Six main questions were presented on a piece of paper on the table to start the discussion, pertaining to the meaning of IT for the organization, gender distribution in the organization and across positions, strategies to recruit women, and gender equality goals and actions.

The goal of this project was not only to develop knowledge, but also, according to guidelines for "applied research", to produce knowledge that can make relevant groups of people able to understand "the nature of a problem in order to intervene" (Patton, 2002, 215, 217). Thus, the ambitious goal for this study was to identify ways to support the employers and organizations in working towards a better gender balance in IT. In the last section of the paper we discuss how the findings can contribute to guidelines for organizations as well as for national authorities in developing better strategies for reaching a gender balance in IT.

2.2 Analyzing Contextualized Attitudes as Discursive Resources

The study is based on a theoretical tradition of Feminist Technology Studies (FTS) (Bray, 2007) recognizing both gender and technology as socially constructed and shaping or co-constructing each other (Corneliussen, 2011; Kelan, 2007). The analytical method engaged focusses on the discursive level (Livholts & Tamboukou, 2015) of the dialogue meetings, exploring how meaning of gender and IT are constructed and negotiated. As will be elaborated below, the organizations' responses involved a type of negotiation that could be perceived as a form of *resistance* to gender equality in IT. However, labelling this as resistance involves a risk of misrepresenting how the organizations perceived the situation: they did not consider their response to the situation a rejection of gender equality norms. It is more productive to analyze the mechanisms at play here as a form of "discursive resources" that the individual engages to understand and negotiate the question of gender equality in their own organizational context (Corneliussen & Seddighi, 2019; Dick, 2004). This helps to understand the mixed messages from the organizations that simultaneously welcome and doubt women's entry into IT jobs.

The examples discussed below should not be considered the organizations' formal attitudes but rather represent individual voices. However, these voices suggest that the organizations do not have clear guidelines for working with gender equality (Nordberg, 2019).

The study gained ethical approval from the Norwegian Centre for Research Data and their rules and guidelines for data security have been followed. In order to anonymize all participants we have chosen to share limited information about the concrete organizations that participated in dialogue meetings.

3. ANALYSIS: ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO WOMEN'S UNDERREPRESENTATION IN IT

In the invitation to the dialogue meetings, we introduced some "fixed points" of departure by recognizing that women are *underrepresented* in computing and it is an ideal to get *more women* into computing, which, in turn, means that *gender equality actions* are required as it is recognized that this situation does not solve itself: interventions are needed. All the organizations initially agreed with the above definitions of the situation and the goal. However, when reflecting on how this goal could be realized in their own organization, other ways of seeing the situation were presented. Thus, during the discussion, alternative approaches were introduced, as shown in the table below, presenting how the meaning of gender equality was negotiated in relation to their organizational context. This involved alternative perceptions of women's underrepresentation, alternative ways of seeing the goal of increasing women's participation, and, consequently, the effect this had on their attitudes towards engaging in gender equality actions.

Table 1. Examples of organizations negotiating the ideal of gender equality in IT

Approaches to gender equality in IT	Organizational context for gender equality	Perception of women's under-representation	Perception of the ideal to increase women's participation	Attitudes towards gender equality action
1. Gender equality is not a challenge	a) "We already have gender balance, but not in IT"	Invisible	Unimportant	Unnecessary
	b) "We employ women in other positions"	Agree	Unimportant	Unnecessary
	c) "We have gender equality"	Agree	Agree	Unnecessary
2. Gender is not a focus	d) "We focus on equality for other groups"	Unimportant	Unimportant	Yielding for other goals
	e) "We avoid focusing on women"	Agree	Agree	Gender neutral (no) strategies
3. Men and women are different	f) "Women have other interests"	Agree	Questioning goal	Do we <i>need</i> women?
	g) "Men fit IT work better"	Agree	Questioning goal	Do we <i>want</i> women?
	h) "We just want the best"	Agree	Questioning goal	Competence before gender
4. Indifference and passivity	i) "It will pass"	Agree	Agree	Wasted energy
	j) "It is not a requirement"	Agree	Agree	Not required

3.1 Gender Equality is not Perceived as a Relevant Challenge

Gender imbalance in IT is not necessarily perceived as a relevant identification of gender inequality in an organization. The table shows three examples of "discursive resources" used to argue that gender equality is not a challenge as it is already secured in the organization at large. The first two suggest that the problem is *already solved* by transferring the issue to the overall organization rather than IT positions.

a) "*We already have gender balance, but not in IT*" is a reaction typically found in public sector organizations that employ many women (SSB, 2018). This approach disguises gender imbalance in IT and renders it unimportant: "*We have many women in different positions and with higher education, so we don't experience it the same way. So, I think that we have not considered it necessary to have more women in IT*". Changing focus from IT workers to the overall organization allows for a claim that gender balance has already been achieved; therefore, it is less important to work towards further changes in IT recruitment.

b) "*We employ women in other positions*" is a similar logic found in the private sector, some with no women in IT positions: "*Our main initiative to recruit more women is to focus more on roles in HR*." Their strategy is primarily targeting a better gender balance in the work environment rather than in IT jobs. Having female employees erodes the need for women in IT,

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another illustrates: "*We have one woman in IT development ... she has other women around in other positions. So that means, perhaps it is not so important to have more women in IT.*" Gender equality in these cases is more about the social environment and less about women working with IT.

c) "*We have gender equality*" reflects attitudes in an organization with no women in IT positions. They renegotiate what gender equality means, suggesting that it is a matter of how people are *treated*, rather than who works with IT: "*Everybody is treated the same, we don't think much about it. [...] We don't see any difference between our colleagues*". Defining gender equality as something that already exists almost automatically, makes actions aiming at increasing the number of women in IT positions less relevant: women are invited, and they are treated "the same", they are just not coming. Gender researchers have, however, pointed out that *similar* treatment does not necessarily represent *equality* when the starting point for men and women is one of difference (Kvande & Rasmussen, 1993 (1990)). Furthermore, defining this as a challenge belonging to women's choices also exempts the organization as a factor in women's absence by taking away the focus on potential discriminatory practices in the organization.

The examples above illustrate how the initial claim of women's underrepresentation in IT is renegotiated by identifying the challenge as already solved in their organizations. They do not reject the gender equality ideal as such, but rather engage "discursive resources" to make sense of the ideal within their own organizational context, concluding that it is unnecessary to engage in gender equality actions because they do not perceive gender inequality as a valid description of the present conditions.

3.2 No Focus on Gender

Gender equality is a difficult topic to address. There are few guidelines for employers, and gender issues compete with other concerns.

d) "*We focus on equality for other groups*" is a claim that is supposed to justify less focus on gender and more on other groups, for instance ethnic minorities. "*That is where we cannot reach our goals*", one organization explains. Not only the overall organization, rather than IT jobs, but also other types of inclusion and "equality work" takes the focus away from women's underrepresentation in IT. Thus, while they do recognize women's underrepresentation in IT, they find it unimportant to address this as a challenge that needs to be solved.

e) "*We avoid focusing on women*" illustrates a fear of drawing attention to their failure in hiring women: "*We don't believe in the typical 'women are encouraged to apply'. That is a bad recipe for making women apply.*" Their strategy for recruiting women is rather based on a universal "non-gendered" perspective, as they are convinced that targeting women "*will result in the opposite effect*" – despite their lack of success in recruiting women so far. This attitude echoes a fear of women in male dominated areas being perceived as second-class employees if they are assumed to arrive based on help and not their own skills, an assumption that is easily fed by a low expectation to women's IT competence. The examples above illustrate how gender equality often loses out to other, apparently more pressing, matters (Skjeie & Teigen, 2003). It also illustrates the challenges for the organizations that, despite a national gender equality regime, have little knowledge of how to implement a gender equality strategy, and how this in some cases results in a fear of making the wrong choices if engaging in gender equality action at all.

3.3 Men and Women are Different

This approach, based on perceptions of gender as a difference, illustrates how gender equality norms are "disarmed", or even rejected, with references to stereotypical perceptions of men's and women's relationships to IT. In the three examples, the organizations' representatives realize that women are underrepresented in IT, however, seeing gender as a difference between men and women in terms of interest, abilities and competences in IT, makes them question the ideal of recruiting more women.

f) *"Women have other interests" (than IT)* reflects a perception of gender differences as a cultural product that rather schools and parents need to address: *"Our greatest challenge is something that we cannot change, and that is the fact that we have a society that makes girls do 'girls' things' and boys do 'boys' things'."* Change is out of reach for the organizations. Since they doubt that women can be forced to develop an interest in IT, this leaves them with the question: *"Do we really need more women in IT?"*

g) *"Men fit IT work better"* is a related perception, however, this time calling upon "natural" differences between men and women. Using himself as an example, one of the men explains that *"boys are very single-minded and very focused on their interests"*, thus building their IT competence already as teenagers. Describing this as boys' advantage over girls who lack this background, makes it all but impossible for girls to compete on this arena.

h) *"We just want the best"* builds on the attitudes described above and makes gender equality appear to conflict with highly skilled competence in IT. *"The most important thing is to get the right person, and if that happens to be a woman, that is great"*. Although women are wanted in IT, expectations of women remain low and gender equality appears to require compromising with the need for competence – as if women and IT qualifications are not expected to exist in pair.

These examples illustrate not only doubt about women's interest, or even competence, in IT, but also show how recruiting women can appear as close to impossible for the organizations. This makes them doubt the goal of gender balance in IT and, consequently, their engagement in gender equality activities remains low.

3.4 Indifference and Passivity

The final approach illustrates organizations that agree with the gender equality ideal, they are just not convinced that it is worth the effort.

i) *"It will pass"* sees the underrepresentation of women as a temporary problem that will solve itself, thus any gender equality action would be wasted energy.

j) *"It is not a requirement"* and therefore *"it is not an explicit part of our mission now"* reflects that policies and regulations aiming to promote gender equality in employment is followed by few and vague requirements for employers. Also, there are no public sanctions against the absence of such engagement (Nordberg, 2019).

The employers agree that women's situation as underrepresented in IT should be improved, but as they find no reason for active engagement, passivity is their actual response.

4. FAILURE OF THE NATIONAL GENDER EQUALITY REGIME

The analysis above shows how the representatives for the organizations that participated in dialogue meetings, even from public sector organizations with more requirements to gender equality measures and processes, redefined the call for gender equality in IT in ways that made gender equality actions a non-existing feature.

Table 1 illustrates that while only two of the examples (a and d) renegotiate the initial description of women as underrepresented in IT, six renegotiate the need to recruit more women to IT jobs. This demonstrates how many of the employers question the need for increasing women's participation in IT. Furthermore, we saw in the analysis above that none of the organizations' representatives embraced the call for gender equality action, some even seem to argue that changes are not really desirable. The most remarkable feature, however, is that even when agreeing that women are underrepresented and seeing it as a goal to improve the situation, the employers and organizations' representatives find little reason to engage in action that may change the situation. This is a critical point to observe, because it means that gender equality as a norm is widely accepted, while the organizational contexts undermine the will to deal with women's underrepresentation in IT.

The examples analyzed above are not unique and it is likely that related articulations and renegotiations can be found in other organizations. A more generic description of the mechanisms at play could look like the figure below: the national gender equality regime creates expectations to employers' active work to improve the gender imbalance in IT, reflected in rules and regulations. However, gender balance in IT is not a specific requirement and there are few and vague guidelines for the organizations for engaging in gender equality work in general. The organizations' representatives see the request for gender equality in the context of their organization, introducing internal and external factors that contribute to modifying the understanding of women's underrepresentation and whether or not it is worth changing. This process introduces doubt and alternative ways of perceiving the situation, resulting in limited space for organizations to find motivation to engage in gender equality actions.



Figure 1. A model of renegotiation of the gender equality norm in an organizational context

The mechanism at play illustrates how gender imbalance in IT is simultaneously visible and invisible: it is indeed recognized, however, due to cultural perceptions and gender stereotypes it is not necessarily considered worthy of change (Corneliussen & Prøitz, 2016).

Stereotyping women in IT makes it particularly difficult for women to be recognized as IT experts – or to pass the "if-can"-test in IT (Corneliussen et al., 2019). It is vital to recognize that women's participation is not only challenged by the most extreme attitudes, like identifying men with a unique masculine way of achieving IT competence. Even more problematic, many of the employers and organizations did recognize women's underrepresentation, but did not recognize this as a problem, which means that the gender equality norm can co-exist with the very attitudes that undermine the norm. This, we suggest, provides a better explanation to the gender equality paradox: the national gender equality regime promoting gender egalitarian norms and ideals is not disputed, but rather confirmed and simultaneously renegotiated to fit the organizational contexts, yet drained of the potential to spark change.

While the aim of our project was not only to generate knowledge about the working conditions of women in IT today, but also to convert this knowledge into measures to improve the situation, we faced the challenge of finding solutions to something either not recognized as a problem or not perceived as a problem of sufficient significance to require action. We observe that the wide acceptance of a national gender equality ideal or regime in Norway contributes to an impression that gender equality has already been achieved, a tendency also identified as a feature in neoliberal economies (Budgeon, 2015). The gender equality ideal exists alongside and without challenging gendered stereotypes about IT that reduce IT employers' and organizations' interest in developing recruitment strategies directed at women. We also observe a tendency for gender equality goals to be left aside while other types of inclusion and diversity goals are considered more important (Skjeie & Teigen, 2003), or gender balance in other positions or in the organizations at large act as an "alibi" for failing to achieve gender balance in IT positions. Our analysis suggests that gender equality engagement in contexts of IT work is undermined, first, due to limited knowledge about gender equality and how to implement such goals among IT employers and organizations. Second, gender equality requirements tend to be vague and minimal in small and medium-sized businesses (Alsos & Trygstad, 2019), the prevailing business type in Norway (SSB). And third, national policies, rules and regulations do not include formal requirements for gender equality in the context of IT work. One conclusion that can clearly be drawn is that gender equality is not necessarily recognized as a goal for IT work, thus our challenge is: how can we help IT employers and organizations to work towards a better gender balance in IT when it is not a requirement and they do not consider this a goal worthy of their scarce time and resources.

We agree with Bailey and Riley (2018) that the first step is to acknowledge women's underrepresentation in IT as a problem. However, in order to arrive at this point, it is crucial to recognize and engage with the organizations' "discursive resources" to make the challenge of increasing women's participation appear not only legitimate, but also achievable. The model above illustrates that the national gender equality regime is not successfully converted into active gender equality strategies in the organizations we studied. Our analysis shows that in order to motivate engagement in gender equality work and raise awareness about the effects of gender inequality in IT, these organizations require new input. However, our findings also indicate that not only better guidelines, but also requirements for gender equality goals might be necessary for a successful integration of gender equality ideals into IT work. Companies that have succeeded in establishing a satisfactory gender balance in technology as well as in leadership can document a wide and long-term internal commitment in the organization that

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requires deep engagement (Devillard et al., 2016). But in the mainly small and medium-sized organizations we studied, this engagement could not be discerned. Some of the organizations' representatives even considered the challenge non-existing or already resolved while no women were actually working in IT positions, illustrating the disconnection between the underrepresentation of women and the gender equality ideal.

Within this context, the solution we chose in our project as we invited the organizations to a second meeting about gender equality in IT, was to draw attention to various guidelines and activities that the organizations could easily take up and implement without large expenditures. These included suggestions like encouraging senior colleagues to introduce female employees to their professional network; contacting networks of women to attract female applicants when recruiting to open IT positions; and to question the gendered images, often taken-for-given, of IT work and IT experts in order to identify how gendered stereotypes and implicit bias are still often found to affect our expectations of who are the best IT experts (Corneliussen & Seddighi, 2020). This, we suggest, can be a first step towards building awareness through engaging in everyday practices that have inclusion as a core value. Thus, while we would clearly recommend a long-term engagement including a gender equality plan with concrete goals and strategies to reaching these, we decided to meet the organizations with their "discursive resources" in mind, that is: taking seriously the way they renegotiated what it means that women are underrepresentation in IT in the context of their organization. Since our study showed that the employers and organizations did not consider gender equality a particularly important goal for IT work, this suggests that another line of support should be sought on the policy level. Not only limited gender equality requirements in the private sector and in small and medium-sized companies constitutes a challenge – we also found that in organizations that are required to report on gender equality goals, such goals were not interpreted as specifically relevant for IT work, departments, or positions. Thus, while Norway as a nation can still boast about gender equality, the existing ideals and regulations simply have not been fully adopted by the IT sector and the IT departments of working life. This explains how the gap in the national gender equality regime appears in various fields of IT – not only because gender equality ideals remain vague and non-obligatory in many organizations, but also because the national ideal fails to target IT work, leaving the field open for gendered stereotypes.

5. CONCLUSION: CONTEXTUALIZED KNOWLEDGE

We need more knowledge about how employers and organizations hiring IT experts perceive and deal with gender equality in light of women's underrepresentation in fields of IT. Our study emphasizes the need to understand the perspectives of the organizations better in order to identify ways that can promote a more successful translation of the national gender equality ideal into the organizations' own contexts. Analyzing the alternative approaches presented above as "resistance" to gender equality would probably not have produced knowledge that the organizations could recognize. On the other hand, analyzing the approaches as "discursive resources" increases our understanding of how the organizations proceed when challenged to reflect on inclusion and gender equality in their own organizational context. This contributes to building the knowledge that is necessary for helping these organizations to develop future strategies to tackle the gender imbalance in IT. Our project documents that interventions are needed on several levels. The first step solution we have suggested starts from the organizations'

premises and focuses on awareness raising activities and establishing gender inclusive everyday practices. However, since the national gender equality regime seems to fail to instigate gender equality in IT, this suggests that the national authorities should consider ways of dealing with the shortcomings of the current gender equality regime, for instance by developing more concrete guidelines and requirements for introducing gender equality in IT work and the IT sector. The importance of this task grows rapidly in parallel with the ongoing digital transformation that will need male as well as female experts to take part.

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